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An interesting table among the many presented relates to the distribution of employees of different classes, with calculations as to the number in each class per 100 miles of line. The total number of employees per 100 miles is 459. In England the number is 1748.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Garland's Banks, Bankers, and Banking in Canada, to which has been added statistics of the Dominion. Edited by N. Surrey Garland. Ottawa. Mortimer & Co. 1890. Pp. xxiii, 328.

This is the first edition of a work which it is intended shall be issued annually. In its character it is a statistical annual covering not only the field of banking, but general statistics relating to Canada. Of special value is the synopsis of banking systems of the leading countries of the world, which opens the volume. Other features are quotations of highest and lowest prices of the principle Canadian stocks from 1871 to 1889; deposits in savings institutions annually since 1847; the condition of the debt since 1867, with a valuable column showing the rate of interest paid on the gross debt in each year; details of receipts and expenditures of the Dominion government; condition of loan companies and building societies; commercial and railway statistics, etc. Altogether the volume is a very complete statistical handbook.

Annual Report of the Inspector of Finance, showing the condition of the Savings Bank and Trust Companies in Vermont on June 30, 1890. Pp. 223.

The report shows a continued increase of deposits on the part of a state very largely agricultural in its industry. The deposits in 1890 are \$19,330,564, an increase during the year of \$1,529,236, the largest which has taken place since 1882. The number of depositors is 65,759, of whom 57,918 are residents in the state. Accordingly, about one inhabitant in six throughout the state has a bank account. The inspector discusses in particular the question of investment in western mortgages, the growth of which since 1879 is illustrated by a table. In 1879 such investments were \$1,278,399; in 1890, \$7,519,470. The subject of taxation of deposits is also considered, and it is stated that "the belief that banks are used to some extent as